

of land and sold them in large lots for suburban resident purposes, and these lots are now beautiful additions to the city. The original city plat was mostly between the two Chico creeks, and was a most inviting spot. The streets are well graded, and the sidewalks in good order. The buildings in the business portion are large and well built. Some of the blocks would be

A CREDIT TO METROPOLITAN CITIES.
The Masonic and Odd Fellows' blocks are buildings of this kind.

PUBLIC PARK.

In the center of the city there is one of the most beautiful parks in this State, which is due to the care and pains of General Bullard. The condition that it should be kept in perfect condition and do voted to the people as a pleasure ground. The city authorities are administering the trust most faithfully, as it possesses almost every beautiful tree and plant growth known to the temperate and semi-tropic zones. The city is well lighted by gas lamps at all the street corners, and soon will have electric lights from several tall masts.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

Is most ample and admirable. The water comes from Chico creek, which takes its rise in the snows of the higher Sierra Nevadas. The capacity of the Holey system of water works is ten million gallons per day, and the daily consumption is a million gallons. Water mains are running to all parts of the city, and the power of the water works is so great that four powerful streams can be turned upon any building within ten minutes of the sounding of a fire alarm.

In connection with this water system there are two good hotels in the place—the Union Hotel and the Johnson House. Both of these have good, well-furnished rooms and well-supplied tables. Their proprietors are active and polite gentlemen, and their guests are well received and treated at home. In addition to these, it may be stated that it is the purpose of the people at an early day to build a mammoth hotel to accommodate the rapidly-increasing travel.

Four lively travel Chico has a number of large livery stables with fine horses and carriages, one iron foundry, one agricultural implement factory, and they all do well.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, ETC.

For the accommodation of travelers there are two good hotels in the place—the Union Hotel and the Johnson House. Both of these have good, well-furnished rooms and well-supplied tables. Their proprietors are active and polite gentlemen, and their guests are well received and treated at home.

In addition to these, it may be stated that it is the purpose of the people at an early day to build a mammoth hotel to accommodate the rapidly-increasing travel.

Four lively travel Chico has a number of large livery stables with fine horses and carriages, one iron foundry, one agricultural implement factory, and they all do well.

THE FUTURE.

The foregoing is a faint picture of Chico, her rich country, her roads, drives and walks, her business and her homes. The picture, while not in bloom of glory, but not yet faded, is nevertheless bright and full of promise. There is no doubt about the democratic tendency of the people—but perhaps it is due to something inherent in the Latin race, something of the blood sinners in their blood, which renders them too impulsive, erratic and changeable to care for a Republic after the Mexican fashion.

THE RAMPANT PATRIOTISM.

Leaders like Diaz are proofy of the craving for the sweets of power, has proved like the religion of those martyrs who would die for their country in bloom of glory, but could not live for it.

The most gaudy have been deceived, and will be far different. The great ranches will be divided, and every forty acres will have its owner and family. "Ownership" will turn land into gold and make a barren rock into a blooming garden," is a truth as old as the ages, and the subdivisions of the Chico district will make more than a garden of her rich soils, and turn her rich loam into gold. There is land tributary to Chico to support 10,000 families or 50,000 agricultural people. This will require as many men in trade, manufacture and transportation aggregate 100,000 people. There are those now living in the city who are becoming rich. There are thousands of acres of these great land holdings now for sale, and there is no better place for the man of means to locate than on the rich valley lands around Chico. For the people of smaller means the foothills—the poor man's land—presents unequalled attractions. There are many in Chico and her surroundings to make wealth, happiness and contentment.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

For transparent pudding beat eight eggs, a pound of butter, a pound of sugar, seven eggs.

For cream cake use one and a half cups of sugar, one cup of cream, two eggs, three cups of flour. If the cream is sweet add one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, but if sour omit it; add lemon or nutmeg for flavor.

To make breakfast fritters take one cup boiled rice, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs beaten lightly, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder stirred into the flour, and enough milk to make a thick batter. Fry in grease.

There are two fine, roomy and well ventilated school buildings, with large, well shaded play and pleasure grounds around them. Fourteen teachers are employed, to whom salaries are paid ranging from \$70 to \$125 per month.

In the year there are ten months of school, and the cost of tuition is \$100 a month, and the latter of which pupils are fitted for the State University. The school officials inform me that the public cheerfully yields a generous financial support to the school system. In the past year more than ten thousand dollars have been expended in the improvement of school property. In addition to the public schools, there are four private schools, one Academy with 70 pupils, two primary schools and one kindergarten.

THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Has been located at Chico, and will be built on land donated by General Bidwell, near the beautiful grounds of his unequalled place. The new building will be completed in the fall, and will be one of the handsomest school buildings in the State. The grounds will be large and beautifully adorned with trees and blooming shrubs. This will make Chico the educational center of the State, attract a large number of families to her for the purposes of education, and give her great impetus.

THE CITY'S CHURCHES.

Chico has six church structures, and her people, while not fanatical or bigoted, are a church-going people. The denominations represented here and maintaining worship are the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal South, Baptist, Christian, and Catholic Churches. The attendance is good, both at Sunday services, the Sunday-schools and at week-day appointments.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Theater seating is perfectly suited in Chico. The Shrine, Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, United Workmen, Knights of Pythias and Chosen Friends have strong organizations here. The Masonic Order owns a building 100 by 120 feet, three stories high. The lodge rooms are large, beautifully decorated, and the appointments of the dining and anteroom are excellent. The Odd Fellows' building and lodge-rooms are also equally large and well arranged.

MILITARY AND UNIFORMED SOCIETIES.

The City of Rose supports a military company of eighty members, which is well officered, thoroughly drilled and disciplined. The company has fine armory, where drills are had every week. The Odd Fellows' building has two halls, each 80 by 40 feet, and in the Masonic Temple there are two halls, 40 by 100 feet.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

There are six large, well-lighted and well-ventilated public halls in the place. Armory Hall is a new structure, with a hall 80 by 100 feet, with commodious armories, and Henrie Hall is 40 by 60 feet. The Odd Fellows' building has two halls, each 80 by 40 feet, and in the Masonic Temple there are two halls, 40 by 100 feet.

MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

In all branches of business the men of Chico have assumed and maintained a position abreast of the foremost and most progressive. From the first, the merchants exhibited energy, enterprise and foresight. They brought together large and varied goods from all parts of the world, and the result is that they have attracted trade from a great area around them.

In every branch of trade Chico has made of energy and enterprise. In hardware and implements there are several firms that deal exclusively in hardware, and those who have big stores and warehouses filled with them. The business of A. L. Nichols and Hubbard & Earl will illustrate the magnitude of this trade. Mr. Nichols' stores and warehouse occupies one-fourth of a block, and although he started trading in hardware only a few years ago his sales amount nearly to \$100,000 annually.

Ticknor, Bowles & Co., in general merchandising, illustrate the success of this business. They have nearly a half block filled with dry goods, groceries, clothing and boots and shoes. Their trade must amount to nearly \$100,000 per year. G. W. Dorsey, a large stock of groceries, and other large businesses.

It is impossible to mention all the large firms in a place doing so large a business as is done in Chico.

BANKING HOUSES.

There are two large banking establishments here, the Bank of Lance and the Bank of Chico. These banking institutions occupy large handsome buildings and are supplied with ample capital.

The Bank of Chico has a capital of \$20,000—\$150,000 on deposit, and buys \$20,000 worth of gold dust yearly.

The Bank of Lance has a capital of \$250,000—\$230,000 on deposit, and buys \$20,000 worth of gold dust yearly.

The stockholders and managers of these banks have ample means to increase their capital at any time that there is a demand for it.

THE MANUFACTURES.

Of Chico are extensive and important. There are three planing mills in full operation—the Milling Mill, the Butter Planing Mill, and Pioneer Planing Mill. The mountains the Sierra Flume Company have extensive sawmills and great bodies of timber. From these mills they have a planed flume to Chico 32 miles long. By

this flume all kinds of lumber are delivered at low prices.

Chico has several extensive carriage and wagonshops, one iron foundry, one agricultural implement factory, and they all do well.

A CRISIS THAT IS ALARMING OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.

A Prospect that Constitutional Forms Will be Bent to Continue Diaz as President.

[Special RECORD-UNION Correspondence.]

APRIL 24, 1887.

Just now the absorbing subject of interest every where in this country is the extension of the Presidential term, as pertaining to the approaching election. According to Mexico's organic law, the President's term of office is four years, and he cannot be his own immediate successor. Up to the year 1876 he was entitled to a second or more consecutive terms. General Porfirio Diaz, the present Executive, fought hard to fix the law as it now stands—notably not then dreaming that he may indeed be re-elected.

Never was there a "Republic" in which the power of the president was so easily headed as in this. The civil service is notoriously corrupt, and opportunities for the most galling oppression—by no means improved—are open to both Federal and State Government, which is the case with the least of his dictates. If among these candidates who are now anxious awaiting the action of Congress is one who will ingratiate himself with the masses, he will be easily elected.

During another of his terms has Diaz ever done anything toward educating the nation in this respect. The anomaly is still presented of a republic in which there is no census nor reliable statistics, and the population is not even known.

He is a refined and agreeable gentleman greatly beloved by a coterie of admiring women. He is said to be a pup in life, and is said to enjoy life in our metropolis far better than in his own disturbed land.

It is astonishing how differently things look when viewed from the standpoint of a foreigner. In this we find the secret of his success. The masses are won over by his eloquence and his personal magnetism.

For the time, Senior Don Sebastian Lopez de Haro was a good man, but now he is a bad one.

He is a real patriot, and a good one.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he is not a good ruler.

He is a good man, but he

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....MAY 7, 1887

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: A. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange; who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco and Sacramento. Also stands, Market-street Ferry and junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

MORNING NEWS TOPICS.

Secretary Whitney has decided to have the old warship Lexington sold.

It is said that a Californian will be appointed Consul-General at Paris.

L. J. Rose's sale of California-bred horses in New York yesterday was a great success.

President Cleveland last evening gave a State dinner in honor of Queen Kapilano.

France is said to have formed an alliance with other Powers.

The House of Commons refuses to investigate the London Times.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF GO-OFFERATION.

In the interview with Senator Stanford on co-operation he was asked by the reporter what were his views upon the conditions that place and keep some men in the ranks of poverty. That is, whether the multiplicity of wants in civilization do not relegate those intellectually unable to keep pace with civilization, to a condition of poverty which gives emphasis to the disparity of condition between rich and poor?

To this inquiry the social philosopher replied that the conclusion indicated is the result of "our lack of observation of the same phenomena among uncivilized men." In barbarism the strong prey upon the weak; barbarism departs and civilization appears just where the hand of man is supplemented by labor-saving machinery. Implements, tools, machines augment the ability of man to produce more than enough for bare sustenance. Upon this margin grow new wants, and the means to gratify them, and this process leads up to the development of intellectual, esthetic and spiritual wants. These give man opportunity to consider those about him and their happiness, and the production of things to contribute to it. It is thus that the capacity to produce underlies civilization.

Opposed to the doctrine of Malthus is the truth which he ignored, that the capacity of man to produce food is greater in proportion than the increase of the numbers of men. California is cited as a striking instance of this, where 20,000 agriculturalists, aided by machinery, produce breadstuffs sufficient for 10,000,000 of people. In a state of barbarism such a condition is impossible—Now, as the wants of men are bounded by their intellectual capacity to perceive them, as this capacity increases, so do the means of gratification. Thus the more advanced the civilization, the greater the power to supply them, and this in a ratio in excess of the capacity to perceive. The condition of poverty, therefore, suggests at once that there is productive capacity unemployed, and that unused portions of the earth, where it could be employed, would afford a field for its activity.

That capacity is not thus engaged the Senator charges to fault in the organization of our industrial systems. Men in such a condition of unemployed capacity are "waiting for the action of an employer." But the employer engages labor only to the extent of satisfying his own wants, and the class in poverty represent the surplus of labor in excess of that required to satisfy the wants of the employer class. If now, the "waiters" for labor by co-operation can originate their own employment, the surplus will be diminished and eventually disappear.

The Senator then goes on to again show that co-operation improves the condition of those engaged in it, multiplies their wants by enlarging their independence and their capacity to enjoy and perceive needs, physical, intellectual and spiritual, and, therefore, co-operation increases the demand for labor. But to the well and profitable doing of anything there must be preparatory education. Co-operation is a preparatory school, for its whole tendency must be to develop the highest skill in the worker. The employer is but one director of the labor of many. But the many, if united in co-operation, become their own employers, and hence become each his own director, and this accomplished to the highest degree of skill, tends to make each the employer of others. So co-operation is a school for educating men to be employers and directors of labor. As the qualified number increases, so will the demand of the employer class, and the competition in the field of originating employment, which in turn will raise the reward of labor.

The consideration of these points in Senator Stanford's interview becomes a matter of deep interest. He has clearly demonstrated, in a practical and plainly expressed argument, truths that do not receive due consideration from the class of men who, of all others, should most study them, because the subject has been impressed upon the public mind as complex and dry, and its treatment has mainly been confined to ponderous volumes and heavy essays, and has moved in the realm of political economy—a study supposed to be not popularly inviting. At the same time arsons of false teachers have arisen, and by distorted statements have involved the question in the public mind, while narrow appeals to the wholly selfish sentiment and to the passions and prejudices have kindled in the employeed class a spirit of animosity to the employer class, out of which have grown quite all of the labor troubles of the recent past, and of the present.

OPPOSING IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

The Eastern press, says a San Francisco contemporary, is now diligently engaged in advising people to avoid California as a place for investment by home-seekers. We have noticed the same fact recently. There are two reasons for this opposition; first, the East is beginning to sensibly experience the loss of desirable population; and secondly, the extravagant prices charged for lands in Southern California, and which are extremely disproportionate to the capacity of the soil to return money reward for the investment. This cause the Eastern press especially dwell upon.

But these papers lose sight of the fact that investment in Southern California by new-comers has not, in the great majority of cases, been made with a view to profitably moneyed return. If one of these people selects a spot for a home, it seldom enters into his consideration that the investment will or will not return cent per cent. If he plants an orange tree, cultivates a flower garden, or lines a graded avenue with shade trees, it is done to gratify the taste, and with no other thought of profit-making upon the capital invested than is given to the portrait he places upon his insurance wall.

There will never be any settlement of the question, any rest from the turmoil and menace of labor agitation in its present form, until the great mass of wage-earners are, by dispassionate reasoning, such as has been employed in the interview referred to, brought to perceive the truth, and to a full realization of the absolute futility and the immeasurable danger residing in the doctrine of short-sighted and vicious "leaders" that capital and labor are naturally at swords' points. When reason and the practical test of co-operation retire the rabid labor agitators to the obscurity from which they arose, and expose them as Communists, radical Socialists, Anarchists and red-flag Internationals, the work of restoring

original harmony between capital and labor will be accomplished.

When this condition is realized, the truth of Buckle's expression will become apparent to all workers in the land who have been misled by the demagogues, that the greater progress is made by the repeal of laws attempting to regulate the relations of capital and labor, than by their enactment.

By such dispassionate reasoning as Senator Stanford has employed in presenting fundamental truths, men will be taught to perceive that the whole operation of creating wealth is simply that of production; that production is the activity (labor) of man using natural elements to supply his wants; that this activity is increased and rendered less frictional by the use of tools; that as these aid him his wants increase, and with them his ability to satisfy them, and consequently his productive powers. They will then comprehend also that besides the natural element and the labor and tools essential to production, there is need also for organization, and that the highest and purest form of organization is that which best distributes the results of production among the producers, and prevents absorption by the few of the surplus beyond the cost of producing. And this organization is co-operation. Wherever it is absent we have only employer and employee, with here and there examples of its application in the modified modified sharing. But an essential element in best and fullest production is knowledge, which in one sense is skill. That which stimulates the man to acquire most knowledge enlarges his capacity to enjoy and to perform, augments the demands of his physical and intellectual being, and at the same time gives him the ability to gratify his wants, tastes and desire for happiness. Such knowledge is best acquired and most speedily when a man is wholly a free agent, and when the rewards of his activity are all to flow to himself. These conditions, as have been shown, are realized where men are their own employers, not dependent upon the will or taste or directing ability of another.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

It has been demonstrated in New York that the regulations for closing saloons on Sunday can be enforced. The proof was of the strongest character. It consisted simply on Sunday last in the police obeying orders and shutting up every drinking place in the great metropolis. Yet the whole country had been told that the thing was impossible; that the law could not be enforced; that the moral sentiment of the people did not "back it," and all such twaddle. It is noticeable that ought to find an officer does not desire to compel obedience to law, that he invariably falls back upon the plea that the moral sentiment of the people does not warrant vigor on his part. Yet, whenever an official does enforce the law and compel the lawless to do obeisance to it, somehow he finds the "moral sentiment" to be favorable to his action. The truth is that the great moral sense of the people fortifies all the laws of the country, with, perhaps, exceptional winking at the evasion of the law punishing men for taking human life, where the slayer is defending the honor of his wife or daughter, mother or sister. Officers who have the disposition themselves to obey the law and to be independent of influences that desire the laws to become dead letters very rarely indeed lack the support of the moral sentiment of the community. What is true in New York is true in Sacramento. We have wise laws and ordinances that openly define and punish to scorn; yet it is perfectly certain that, if the officers saw fit to enforce these laws, they would not encounter the dangers of opposition by the moral sense of the people. It might be well for some of our neglectful peace officers to try the experiment and give the moral sentiment "a chance."

WATERWAYS AND THE INTERSTATE LAW.

The St. Louis *Republican* declared recently that the interstate commerce law had demonstrated the value of our waterways and brought them back to usefulness. To this bit of twaddle, transparent and illogical, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in the midst of a long reply, makes this:

"The ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED. Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*, a Washington newspaper, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against which that city had proceeded in the Courts to have it declared a nuisance. Now let it be tested if our municipal corporations have the power to prohibit the gathering of these ulcers—whether they cannot forbid these plague spots and wholesale nuisances. If our system is so weak that this cannot be done, and so ineffectual that it cannot require Chinese residents to conform to usual sanitary regulations, then it is time for the Chinese to completely break up, and

THE ISSUE CLEARLY JOINED.

Is the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Law a Measure of Protection or of Protection?"

The *Washington Daily Star*,

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, contained an article defending the interstate commerce law, or at least the fourth section of that law, from the standpoint of the manufacturers of the Eastern fruit-grower, and it is the fourth section of the bill should be suspended without provocation; there was recklessness and abuse of authority in the attempt to arrest him that ought to find its sequence in punishment. Siebert, to put it plainly, was made the victim of haste, bad judgment, misconception of duty and the sentiment that puts a low value upon human life. The people of Kern county owe it to themselves and common humanity to bring the slayers of Siebert before a tribunal competent to try them for the homicide.

Fire has destroyed the Chinatown of San Jose, against

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....MAY 7, 1887

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Captain Turf Club's spring races to-day. Mopeds—Bicycles—Helmets—Scooters—Evening. Hermann's Sons picnic to-morrow. Liberal lecture by Dr. Dyer to-morrow. German Lutheran Sunday School picnic. Lily of the Valley Lodge, this evening. Card of thanks to Captain Dwyer.

ACTIONS.

By Bell & Co.—This morning. Bell & Co.—This afternoon.

Business Advertisements.

W. P. Coleman—Real estate. D. Lewis & Co.—Great clearance sale. Edward C. Smith—Dentist. Weinstock & Lubin—Notice department. Farm for sale \$3,000. Wm. H. Dwyer—American girl. Red House—Desirable cottage. Red House—To-day's good bargains.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Proposed New Uniform.

The Board of officers recently appointed to recommend a new uniform for the National Guard of California have reported to Adjutant General Cosby, suggesting that the uniform and equipments shall be the same as those now prescribed by the United States army regulations, with the exception that the uniforms of the guards for enlisted men shall consist of the same quality of cloth used for the uniforms of non-commissioned officers of the United States army, for enlisted men of infantry the facings, piping, etc., shall be of cadet gray instead of white. The straps and straps of the same color and material as the facings let into the waist seam on each side of the coat and buttoning above the hips to sustain the coat. The buttons for dress coat shall be of the deepest crimson. The "California State button," a nickel-plated figure one-half inch high, denoting the number of the regiment, shall be placed on each side of the coat collar; the helmet shall be of the pattern of the California on a six-pointed star, pendant from a spread-eagle; a white helmet of the same pattern, similarly ornamented, may be worn on the campaign. The Commander-in-Chief: the bridge-box, belt, bayonet- scabbard shall be of the pattern known as McElver's patent, but the belt buckle shall have the letters "N. G. C." instead of "U. S."; the fatigue uniform and overcoat for enlisted men of the Guards, the pattern prescribed for the United States service, the chevrons and stripes for non-commissioned officers of infantry shall be cadet gray; the uniform equipment of officers of the National Guard of California shall be the same as prescribed by the United States army regulations for their respective arms of service.

Board of Supervisors.

FRIDAY, May 6th. Petition of James Holloman, et al. for change of boundaries of the American and Arcata School Districts was granted.

Petition of James P. Sullivan, et al. for formation of Joint School District. Granted as modified by recommendation of County Superintendent.

Petition of James T. Towne, Justice of the Peace, was granted to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

John Miller, Overseer of Road District No. 18, was authorized to have a road on Grant's Ranch.

Dension Glawn was authorized to maintain a gate at the lower end of the Lower Stockton Road, his ranch near Benson's Ferry, until further order of the Board.

Petition of E. W. Bushyhead, Sheriff of San Diego county, for \$125 was allowed, as per recommendation of the District Attorney.

The petition of Robert Christianian et al. for reorganization of Modocue School District was granted.

The monthly demands were allowed, and the Board adjourned for the term.

Land Office Matters.

The following business was transacted in the United States Land Office, in this city, Thursday and yesterday:

Agricultural Applications.—C. Bungener, El Dorado, El Dorado county, D. S. No. 9,543; allowed and filed. Catherine Luke, Anthony House, Nevada county, D. S. N. 9,544; allowed and filed. Jefferson D. Smith, Sacramento county, D. S. No. 9,545; allowed and filed.

Contested Case.—Hoover vs. Atkinson, Colfax, Placer county; on trial.

Land Entry.—Exza Jarvis, Woodford, Alpine county; allowed and filed.

Foot Prints.—Garrison, J. M., Coloma Hill, Calaveras county; allowed and final receipt issued. Ira H. Davis, Grass Valley, Nevada county; allowed and final receipt issued. James L. Mekelum, Hill, Calaveras county; allowed and final receipt issued.

COUNTY HOSPITAL REPORT.—Dr. G. A. White, Superintendent of the County Hospital, makes the following report for April: Number of patients in hospital April 1st, 123; admitted during the month, 53; died, 32; discharged, 40; remaining May 1st, 138; meals furnished destitute applicants, 100; those who died, 10; those who died from consumption, 10; cases of cardiac asthma, James B. Anderson, 62; Kentucky, pleurisy; James Bay, 28; California, consumption. The expenses for the month aggregate \$2,014.88—\$275 for salaries, and \$1,250 for subsistence.

CHANGED HIS MIND.—Geo. Van Kleeck, who in Justice Post's Court a few days ago pleaded not guilty on a charge of misde- meanor, was soon after released from the county jail and demanded a trial. After the result of Cox's trial and conviction for a like offense, for yesterday he appeared before the Justice without his plea of not guilty and substituted "not guilty" for his defense. He was ordered to appear for sentence on the 13th, and will probably get off easier if that he had stood trial.

ATTACKED BY A BULL.—Wm. Hoffheit was admitted to the County Hospital Thursday evening, suffering from a fracture of the left collar-bone, a lacerated injury of the groin and bruises generally. While at work at Judge J. H. McKune's ranch, near Hicksville, this morning, he was attacked by a bull, received several injuries mentioned, and would probably have been killed but for his brother and another employee driving the animal off with pitchforks.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday the case of W. H. Orr, for selling lottery tickets, was continued until this morning....The case of Al Fun, for refusing to pay his poll tax, was also continued until next Monday. Donald James Wilson, arrested for having been drunk, forfeited their deposits....Charles Hughes, for a like offense, was fined \$5.

Near Metropolitan Theater.—Miss Win's physician deeming it advisable that she should rest another day, Mr. Valegra assumed the part of the King in the opera "The Queen's Lace Hand" which opened last night, and sang it with great success. The opera was given its first performance at the Metropolitan Theater, and the audience was greatly pleased.

BASEBALL.—At a general meeting of the Agricultural Park-to-morrow afternoon, the fifth game of the California League series in this city will be played between the Pioneers and Alas, and will decide which of those organizations will for the present "carry the target." The Alas will be made as strong as possible for the occasion. Game called at 2:15 sharp.

A MILITARY EXPEDITION.—Company B, Captain Cook, First Artillery Regiment, will leave with their battery at 8:30 p. m. to-day for Folsom, and will go into camp at that place at 10:30 p. m. to-morrow. Four men will be in the expedition. They will break camp about 5 p. m. Sunday and travel to Sacramento that night.

GERMAN LUTHERAN PICNIC.—The German Lutheran Sunday school picnic will be held at Richmond Grove next Tuesday, with games to obtain refreshments on the grounds.

MILLINERY OF ALL TRADES.—In our sale to-day at cut prices: 50 cents buys a trimmed straw hat; 15 cents buys a cartwheel; 38 cents buys the latest style Mackinaw sun hat at Red House.

A SECOND-HAND ENDERSON square piano.—A baron for \$100. K. L. Hamner's Music Store, 320 J street.

NO PANIS BUT THE "Mathushek."—has the tuning pins bushed into a solid iron frame. Silver Medal at Mechanics Fair.

SPRING RACES.

Fourth Day of the Sacramento Capital Park Course.

The attendance at Agricultural Park yesterday to witness the running races was the largest of the meeting. The day was cool and pleasant and the track in excellent condition.

The first race on the programme was a sweepstakes dash of six furlongs for two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; \$100 sides. There were four dashes, with only one start—Gardiner—who galloped around the course for the forfeit money, amounting to \$75.

The second race was a sweepstakes for all distances under nine miles, two years old, with the following names: Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

In the second heat Corcoran broke a blood-vessel and came home in a canter, covered with blood.

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSE, SACRAMENTO, May 6, 1887.—Sweepstakes for all ages; \$25 entrance; half forfeit; \$25 added; three M. F. Farley names ch. f. Not idle. P. A. Ashe names b. m. Modesto. Abbott & Denison name b. g. Dave Douglas. Time, 1:18—1:18½.

In the handicaps sweepstakes dash of one mile there were four starters, as follows: Doug, Leap Year, Adeline and Binette. Binette won in 2:04, crossing the score-neck in advance of Leap Year; Doug, third, Adeline fourth.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. S. O. Pierce, of Shingle Springs, is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Drew Miller, of Tacoma, W. T., is visiting friends in this city.

H. Lovden names b. f. Leap Year. D. Abbott & Denison name b. g. Dave Douglas. Time, 1:38.

LAW.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison, Corcoran, Noddy, Ide and Modesto. Not idle were both heads, Modesto second, Corcoran third. Not idle was a large favorite in the pools, and proved to be a good bet. The racing was in 1:18 and 1:18½.

The sweepstakes for all ages, dash of one mile and a quarter, was contested by Abbott & Denison,

PACIFIC COAST.

BAD NEWS FOR SAN FRANCISCO BEER DRINKERS.

Two Boys, a Loaded Gun, and a Funeral—A Fatal Fall—Arrest of a Miner for Murder.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

KILLED BY FRIGHT.

Three Sheepherders Frightened to Death by the Late Earthquake.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), May 6th.—A number of sheep, seventy miles west of Albuquerque, in a rugged upland occupied by countless flocks of sheep, which are cared for by herders who follow their flocks day and night, were taken by the owners for safety at the time of the Cuban earthquake, a large sheep-raiser, rode over the range to inspect his flocks. Reaching the mesa at 3:10 p. m., he climbed to the top of a high rock to scan the country in search of his flock. At the moment of the shock, he came overcast, a low, rumbling sound seemed to approach from the southwest, and then a slight tremor shook the rock upon which he was perched, followed immediately by a loud roar and a severe shock, which made the rock.

SWAY TO AND FRO.

Like the mast of a ship at sea, he was overcome by a deadly sickness, which almost caused him to fall from the rock. Recovering, he started by the path he had climbed out from, but the rock had rent in twain, leaving a fissure ten feet wide, which accounted for the report he had heard. He managed to regain the ground and rended his horse rode rapidly in search of his flock, and found it scattered, the sheep scattered and bleating in terror, but no herders were in sight. A short distance further on he was horrified by finding one of the men.

STRUCK DEAD UPON THE GROUND.

He instituted a search for the other two, and found them a short while away and dead. Their bodies bore marks of violence or injury of any kind, and they were scarcely cold, the flexibility of their limbs indicating that death had overtaken them all within a few hours. Gonzales had been on the mesa. The other three, he said, had come overcast, a low, rumbling sound seemed to approach from the southwest, and then a slight tremor shook the rock upon which he was perched, followed immediately by a loud roar and a severe shock, which made the rock.

REDDING, May 6th.—It is raining here very heavily.

ANDERSON, May 6th.—It is raining hard here now. The storm is traveling south.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell this morning.

MARIN COUNTY, May 6th.—Very heavy showers fell at noon to day. The crops are looking remarkably well.

DIXON, May 6th.—There was a light rain this afternoon. The condition of the growing crops is still favorable.

A Fatal Fall.

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 6th.—A carpenter named John McDonald, who was working on the Bear river bridge, on the line of the San Joaquin County Narrow-gauge Railroad, fell sixty feet this morning and was instantly killed. McCormick was engaged in making some repairs on the bridge, and suddenly slipped and fell, hitting his head on a nail nine feet to the bottom below, meeting with instant death. His neck was broken by the fall, and in his descent he struck the timbers, and so far as can be learned, no one was hurt.

THE HARTFORD.

The old Flag-ship Will be Repaired at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—[Special.]—THREE LIVES LOST.—The examination of special counsel Artemus T. Strode, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was continued before Commissioners Pattison and Littler yesterday. Judge J. F. Dillon, neophyte of Sidney Dillon, and the last survivor of the original trio, was called to the stand, and more than \$30,000, or any other amount, whatever, was to be paid Mr. Ashe, the lawyer of Conqueror William, and the position of the action at all. We deny any such statement.

R. R. DE LUCAS, JAMES DARMON, LUCAS SHAW.

Yesterday's Rain.

REEDVILLE, May 6th.—There was a heavy rain and half-storm to-day about noon, which lasted an hour, flooding the streets with water.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6th.—It is raining here very heavily.

ANDERSON, May 6th.—It is raining hard here now. The storm is traveling south.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell this morning.

MARIN COUNTY, May 6th.—Very heavy showers fell at noon to day. The crops are looking remarkably well.

DIXON, May 6th.—There was a light rain this afternoon. The condition of the growing crops is still favorable.

A Fatal Fall.

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 6th.—A carpenter named John McDonald, who was working on the Bear river bridge, on the line of the San Joaquin County Narrow-gauge Railroad, fell sixty feet this morning and was instantly killed. McCormick was engaged in making some repairs on the bridge, and suddenly slipped and fell, hitting his head on a nail nine feet to the bottom below, meeting with instant death. His neck was broken by the fall, and in his descent he struck the timbers, and so far as can be learned, no one was hurt.

THE HARTFORD.

The old Flag-ship Will be Repaired at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—[Special.]—THREE LIVES LOST.—The examination of special counsel Artemus T. Strode, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was continued before Commissioners Pattison and Littler yesterday. Judge J. F. Dillon, neophyte of Sidney Dillon, and the last survivor of the original trio, was called to the stand, and more than \$30,000, or any other amount, whatever, was to be paid Mr. Ashe, the lawyer of Conqueror William, and the position of the action at all. We deny any such statement.

R. R. DE LUCAS, JAMES DARMON, LUCAS SHAW.

Yesterday's Rain.

REEDVILLE, May 6th.—There was a heavy rain and half-storm to-day about noon, which lasted an hour, flooding the streets with water.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6th.—It is raining here very heavily.

ANDERSON, May 6th.—It is raining hard here now. The storm is traveling south.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell this morning.

MARIN COUNTY, May 6th.—Very heavy showers fell at noon to day. The crops are looking remarkably well.

DIXON, May 6th.—There was a light rain this afternoon. The condition of the growing crops is still favorable.

A Fatal Fall.

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 6th.—A carpenter named John McDonald, who was working on the Bear river bridge, on the line of the San Joaquin County Narrow-gauge Railroad, fell sixty feet this morning and was instantly killed. McCormick was engaged in making some repairs on the bridge, and suddenly slipped and fell, hitting his head on a nail nine feet to the bottom below, meeting with instant death. His neck was broken by the fall, and in his descent he struck the timbers, and so far as can be learned, no one was hurt.

THE HARTFORD.

The old Flag-ship Will be Repaired at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—[Special.]—THREE LIVES LOST.—The examination of special counsel Artemus T. Strode, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was continued before Commissioners Pattison and Littler yesterday. Judge J. F. Dillon, neophyte of Sidney Dillon, and the last survivor of the original trio, was called to the stand, and more than \$30,000, or any other amount, whatever, was to be paid Mr. Ashe, the lawyer of Conqueror William, and the position of the action at all. We deny any such statement.

R. R. DE LUCAS, JAMES DARMON, LUCAS SHAW.

Yesterday's Rain.

REEDVILLE, May 6th.—There was a heavy rain and half-storm to-day about noon, which lasted an hour, flooding the streets with water.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6th.—It is raining here very heavily.

ANDERSON, May 6th.—It is raining hard here now. The storm is traveling south.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell this morning.

MARIN COUNTY, May 6th.—Very heavy showers fell at noon to day. The crops are looking remarkably well.

DIXON, May 6th.—There was a light rain this afternoon. The condition of the growing crops is still favorable.

A Fatal Fall.

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 6th.—A carpenter named John McDonald, who was working on the Bear river bridge, on the line of the San Joaquin County Narrow-gauge Railroad, fell sixty feet this morning and was instantly killed. McCormick was engaged in making some repairs on the bridge, and suddenly slipped and fell, hitting his head on a nail nine feet to the bottom below, meeting with instant death. His neck was broken by the fall, and in his descent he struck the timbers, and so far as can be learned, no one was hurt.

THE HARTFORD.

The old Flag-ship Will be Repaired at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—[Special.]—THREE LIVES LOST.—The examination of special counsel Artemus T. Strode, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was continued before Commissioners Pattison and Littler yesterday. Judge J. F. Dillon, neophyte of Sidney Dillon, and the last survivor of the original trio, was called to the stand, and more than \$30,000, or any other amount, whatever, was to be paid Mr. Ashe, the lawyer of Conqueror William, and the position of the action at all. We deny any such statement.

R. R. DE LUCAS, JAMES DARMON, LUCAS SHAW.

Yesterday's Rain.

REEDVILLE, May 6th.—There was a heavy rain and half-storm to-day about noon, which lasted an hour, flooding the streets with water.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6th.—It is raining here very heavily.

ANDERSON, May 6th.—It is raining hard here now. The storm is traveling south.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell this morning.

MARIN COUNTY, May 6th.—Very heavy showers fell at noon to day. The crops are looking remarkably well.

DIXON, May 6th.—There was a light rain this afternoon. The condition of the growing crops is still favorable.

A Fatal Fall.

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 6th.—A carpenter named John McDonald, who was working on the Bear river bridge, on the line of the San Joaquin County Narrow-gauge Railroad, fell sixty feet this morning and was instantly killed. McCormick was engaged in making some repairs on the bridge, and suddenly slipped and fell, hitting his head on a nail nine feet to the bottom below, meeting with instant death. His neck was broken by the fall, and in his descent he struck the timbers, and so far as can be learned, no one was hurt.

THE HARTFORD.

The old Flag-ship Will be Repaired at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—[Special.]—THREE LIVES LOST.—The examination of special counsel Artemus T. Strode, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was continued before Commissioners Pattison and Littler yesterday. Judge J. F. Dillon, neophyte of Sidney Dillon, and the last survivor of the original trio, was called to the stand, and more than \$30,000, or any other amount, whatever, was to be paid Mr. Ashe, the lawyer of Conqueror William, and the position of the action at all. We deny any such statement.

R. R. DE LUCAS, JAMES DARMON, LUCAS SHAW.

Yesterday's Rain.

REEDVILLE, May 6th.—There was a heavy rain and half-storm to-day about noon, which lasted an hour, flooding the streets with water.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6th.—It is raining here very heavily.

ANDERSON, May 6th.—It is raining hard here now. The storm is traveling south.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell this morning.

MARIN COUNTY, May 6th.—Very heavy showers fell at noon to day. The crops are looking remarkably well.

DIXON, May 6th.—There was a light rain this afternoon. The condition of the growing crops is still favorable.

A Fatal Fall.

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 6th.—A carpenter named John McDonald, who was working on the Bear river bridge, on the line of the San Joaquin County Narrow-gauge Railroad, fell sixty feet this morning and was instantly killed. McCormick was engaged in making some repairs on the bridge, and suddenly slipped and fell, hitting his head on a nail nine feet to the bottom below, meeting with instant death. His neck was broken by the fall, and in his descent he struck the timbers, and so far as can be learned, no one was hurt.

THE HARTFORD.

The old Flag-ship Will be Repaired at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—[Special.]—THREE LIVES LOST.—The examination of special counsel Artemus T. Strode, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was continued before Commissioners Pattison and Littler yesterday. Judge J. F. Dillon, neophyte of Sidney Dillon, and the last survivor of the original trio, was called to the stand, and more than \$30,000, or any other amount, whatever, was to be paid Mr. Ashe, the lawyer of Conqueror William, and the position of the action at all. We deny any such statement.

R. R. DE LUCAS, JAMES DARMON, LUCAS SHAW.

Yesterday's Rain.

REEDVILLE, May 6th.—There was a heavy rain and half-storm to-day about noon, which lasted an hour, flooding the streets with water.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6th.—It is raining here very heavily.

ANDERSON, May 6th.—It is raining hard here now. The storm is traveling south.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell this morning.

MARIN COUNTY, May 6th.—Very heavy showers fell at noon to day. The crops are looking remarkably well.

DIXON, May 6th.—There was a light rain this afternoon. The condition of the growing crops is still favorable.

A Fatal Fall.

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 6th.—A carpenter named John McDonald, who was working on the Bear river bridge, on the line of the San Joaquin County Narrow-gauge Railroad, fell sixty feet this morning and was instantly killed. McCormick was engaged in making some repairs on the bridge, and suddenly slipped and fell, hitting his head on a nail nine feet to the bottom below, meeting with instant death. His neck was broken by the fall, and in his descent he struck the timbers, and so far as can be learned, no one was hurt.

THE HARTFORD.

The old Flag-ship Will be Repaired at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—[Special.]—THREE LIVES LOST.—The examination of special counsel Artemus T. Strode, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was continued before Commissioners Pattison and Littler yesterday. Judge J. F. Dillon, neophyte of Sidney Dillon, and the last survivor of the original trio, was called to the stand, and more than \$30,000, or any other amount, whatever, was to be paid Mr. Ashe, the lawyer of Conqueror William, and the position of the action at all. We deny any such statement.

R. R. DE LUCAS, JAMES DARMON, LUCAS SHAW.

Yesterday's Rain.

REEDVILLE, May 6th.—There was a heavy rain and half-storm to-day about noon, which lasted an hour, flooding the streets with water.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6th.—It is raining here very heavily.

ANDERSON, May 6th.—It is raining hard here now. The storm is traveling south.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—A light sprinkle of rain fell this morning.

MARIN COUNTY, May 6th.—Very heavy showers fell at noon to day. The crops are looking remarkably well.

DIXON, May 6th.—There was a light rain this afternoon. The condition of the growing crops is still favorable.

A Fatal Fall.

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 6th.—A carpenter named John McDonald, who was working on the Bear river bridge, on the line of the San Joaquin County Narrow-gauge Railroad, fell sixty feet this morning and was instantly killed. McCormick was engaged in making some repairs on the bridge, and suddenly slipped and fell, hitting his head on a nail nine feet to the bottom below, meeting with instant death. His neck was broken by the fall, and in his descent he struck the timbers, and so far as can be learned, no one was hurt.

THE HARTFORD.

The old Flag-ship Will be Repaired at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—[Special.]—THREE LIVES LOST.—The examination of special counsel Artemus T. Strode, of the Union Pacific Railroad